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A $70,000 Study of F.B.I. Commissioned by Group Backing Bureau

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WASHINGTON, Nov. 10—The Friends of the F.B.I., an organization formed to combat criticism of the Federal Buerau of Investigation and its director, J. Edgar Hoover, announced today the start of "an in-depth, objective study" of the bureau.

J. A. Parker, president of the Friends of the F.B.I. and state chairman of the Virginia section of the conservative Young Americans for Freedom, said the Friends had commissioned Americans for Effective Law Enforcement to do the study and had given them $70,000for thatpurpose.

Mr. Parker said that the Friends "may have a very biased attitude, but the fact we've commissioned a highly respected outfit like Americans for Effective Law Enforcement should eliminate any trepidation."

Americans for Effective Law Enforcement is a Chicago-based organization formed in 1966 as a conservative counterweight to the American Civil Liberties Union. Attorney General John N. Mitchell has given the group a formal endorsement, and it has supported the Government's position in criminal court cases.

A 29-year-old Milwaukee lawyer, Richard O. Wright, will be director of the study.

At anews conference here, Mr. Wright said:

"There is a concerted effort building to accomplish the curtailment of certain F.B.I. functions. For one, the American Civil Liberties Union has developed a project which is intended to stop F.B.I. surbeillance of militant radical groups. A lawsuit for this purpose has already been filed in Philadelphia."

The A.C.L.U. suit alleges that the F.B.I. has "engaged in gathering information which relates exclusively to lawful and peaceful activities protected by the First Amendment," has done so to "harass and intimidate" the objects of the surveillance, and "chills and deters' these people from exercising 'their rights of free speech and association.

Mr. Wright also criticized the recent conference on the F.B.I. that was held at Princeton University. He said the conference, sponsored by Princeton's Woodrow Wilson School and the Committee for Public Justice, had been "prejudiced from the start" because it presumed "a nearly absolute constitutional protection for the so-called free expression of radicals but [neglected] the conflicting rights of the public."

Mr. Parker said that the study would be completed by the end of next summer or the beginning of next fall and that it would probably be published as a book.